# FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Published Weekly. In 2 Sections—Section I

Vol. XXI, No. 1061 Feb. 23 - Mar. 1, 1961


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## WORLD AFFAIRS

### Congo Civil War

**Strife Intensified.** The struggle between Pres. Joseph Kasavubu's central Congolese government and the Lumumbist regime installed in Stanleyville by Antoine Gizenga erupted in virtual civil war following the killing of ex-Premier Patrice Lumumba and the Security Council's authorization for UN troops to use force to restore order in the Congo. [See pp. 61B1, 49B1]

Major Congo developments:

- The Kasavubu and Katanga governments warned they would fight to halt UN disarming of their troops, combined forces to fight Gizenga.
- The Stanleyville regime struggled for power against other Lumumbist factions, launched an offensive against the Kasavubu, Katanga governments.
- The UN sought new troop contributions for its Congo forces, warned it would use force to halt warfare between opposing Congo factions.

**Congolese Disarming Opposed.** Premier Ileo warned Feb. 22 that his newly-installed central Congolese government would oppose, by force if necessary, implementation of the UN Security Council's Congo resolution.

Ileo, addressing his first Léopoldville news conference as premier, asserted that "if they [UN Force commanders] mean to disarm our army, that will be a declaration of war." "I have talked to leaders of the army and we are ready to defend ourselves." Ileo denounced the killings of Congolese political prisoners, among them ex-Premier Lumumba, but, he said, they could not be used as a "pretext to put our country under tutelage." He told newsmen to "tell the world that we shall never . . . permit our sovereignty to be violated."

A general mobilization was ordered in Katanga Province Feb. 21 by Pres. Tshombe to prevent the UN Force from carrying out the resolution. Tshombe charged that the Council action was "a veritable declaration of war on Katanga and on the whole of the former Belgian Congo." He denounced the Council for ordering UN intervention in Congolese affairs and said he would seal Katanga's borders to prevent the departure of Belgians attempting to leave in obedience to the UN resolution.

(Tshombe told newsmen Feb. 16 that Soviet-bloc recognition of the Gizenga regime was intended to "create a Korean [civil war] situation" in the Congo. Tshombe, indicating readiness to shelve Katangan secessionism, said that Pres. Kasavubu headed "the only legal government" in the Congo. He derided the view that the death of Lumumba, "a common criminal," was a "political assassination." Tshombe announced Feb. 22 that he had accepted UN requests for the halting of all Katanga troop moves "likely to lead to friction.")

**Hostages Reported Slain.** Retaliatory executions of political hostages held by the central Congolese government and the Gizenga regime were reported from the Congo Feb. 19-23.

The executions of 6 prominent Lumumbist prisoners were reported to the UN Command in Léopoldville Feb. 19 by André Kabaye, interior minister in the South Kasai regime led by Albert Kalonji. The 6 men, whose deaths were confirmed by Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld in a statement to the Security Council Feb. 20, were ex-Pres. Jean-Pierre Finant of Oriental Province, Maj. Jacques Fataki, former chief of Stanleyville military police. Gilbert Nzuzi, leader of the MNC youth movement. Pierre Elengesa, a leader of the Léopoldville Liberal Circle, and 2 officials identified only as Yangara and Muzunga. The execution of Jacques Lumbala, a member of the former Lumumba cabinet, was reported by the UN Command Feb. 21.

Kabaye's message said that the prisoners had been executed in Bakwanga after their trial and conviction by the South Kasai regime on charges of crimes against the Baluba tribe.

A UN report on the slayings, transmitted to Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld Feb. 19 by Rajeshwar Dayal, said that the prisoners had been transferred to South Kasai by the Kasavubu government Feb. 9 and had been executed in Bakwanga beginning Feb. 14. Dayal's report denounced the transfer of the prisoners to an area where they were likely to be killed for their tribal affiliations. In his statement to the Security Council Feb. 20, Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld accused the Kasavubu regime of responsibility for the killings.

In a UN report Feb. 23 on conditions in Oriental and Kivu Provinces, Dayal said that 14 political prisoners held by the Gizenga regime in Stanleyville had been reported killed in retaliation for the Kasai slayings. Dayal reported that the hostages included 9 members of a Congolese Parliament delegation that had been led to Stanleyville in Oct. 1960 by ex-Communications Min. Alphonse Songolo in an attempt to seek a reconciliation between Lumumbists and Kasavubu. The other victims were Congolese army officers. Dayal expressed fears that 9 Belgian soldiers held prisoner in Kivu also had been slain, but in a later message he said they had been reported unharmed.

(The London Times reported Feb. 17 that a Belgian priest had been killed and several molested in mob attacks on 2 Roman Catholic missions in Bukavu, capital of Kivu Province.)

(Mrs. Pauline Lumumba and the widows of Joseph Okito and Maurice Mpolo, both slain with Lumumba, were flown from Léopoldville to Stanleyville by the UN Feb. 18 to prevent their being used as political hostages.)

**Lumumbist Power Struggle.** Differences within the Lumumbist camp led to the apparent ouster of Anicet Kashamura Feb. 17 as leader of the Kivu Province regime allied with Gizenga's Stanleyville government.

Kashamura was arrested in Bukavu Feb. 17 by soldiers commanded by ex-Interior Min. Christopher Gbenya, reportedly sent to Bukavu to take control for Gizenga. Kashamura, however, was freed by loyal troops Feb. 18 while enroute to Stanleyville under guard. He returned to Bukavu and attempted to arrest Gbenya, who was granted protection by UN troops based in the Kivu capital. Kashamura sought UN protection himself Feb. 19, leaving Kivu Lumumbists leaderless.

Gizenga and his interior minister, Louis Lumumba, brother of the late ex-premier, were reported firmly in control of the Stanleyville regime Feb. 23 despite the defection and disappearance of Bernard Salumu, former Lumumbist leader in the city.

(The N.Y. Herald Tribune reported Feb. 28 that the Gizenga regime, recognized as the Congo's legal government by more than 20 Communist and neutralist nations, was receiving Communist arms and funds to fight the Kasavubu government. UN troops in Stanleyville were said to be unable to halt the Communist intervention.

*Week in Headlines*

**Congolese leaders threatened to fight UN efforts to disarm them; Stanleyville regime began offensive, forced coalition of anti-Lumumba forces; Hammarskjöld warned UN would use force to impose peace in Congo.**

**Macmillan-Adenauer talks resulted in renewed efforts to end EEC-EFTA rift, begin European integration with British participation.**

**Pres. Kennedy sent resources, highway programs to Congress, lauded segregation opponents.**

**Moroccan King Mohammed V died, Hassan II succeeded.**

**Cuban government reorganized economic agencies.**

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The N.Y. Times, however, reported the same day that there had been no reliable reports of arms deliveries to the Gizenga regime since January. 5 Soviet bloc newsmen, the only foreign communists known to be in Léopoldville, were expelled by the Gizenga government Feb. 28.)

**Gizenga Launches Offensive.** 300 Congolese troops loyal to the Stanleyville regime seized control of Luluabourg, capital of Kasai Province, Feb. 24 in what apparently was the beginning of a major offensive against the Kasavubu government.

The Lumumbist forces had marched north into Kasai after an unsuccessful attempt to invade Katanga Province. UN spokesmen said they had taken control of the Kasai capital without incident after the 1,000-man Luluabourg garrison, formerly believed loyal to Pres. Kasavubu, had agreed to "merge" with the invaders. Col. Mjoko, Luluabourg commander for the central government, was granted protection of Ghanaian UN troops stationed in the city.

Léopoldville dispatches reported Feb. 25 that a 2d column of Lumumbist troops had marched from Stanleyville to Ikela, and then northwest to Boende in an apparent drive on Coquilhatville, Equator Province.

A 3d column of 500 rebel soldiers was reported Feb. 26 to have reached Port Francqui, on the Kasai River, 350 miles east of Léopoldville on the border of Léopoldville Province.

The 3 rebel columns were reported to be commanded by Gen. Victor Lundula, former Congo army commander-in-chief currently serving the Gizenga regime. UN officials reported that the rebels had advanced without fighting, persuading garrisons in their path to refrain from resistance or join them. The advances gave the Gizenga regime control of 3 of the Congo's 6 provinces.

(Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu, commander of the Kasavubu government's forces, remained in the Bumba area of northern Equator Province despite the rebel offensive. Mobutu had taken his best troops to northern Equator earlier in February for an announced offensive on Stanleyville. Mobutu, whose offensive never materialized, was reported Feb. 25 to have held secret meetings with Gen. Lundula.)

**UN Action Demanded.** The central Congolese government demanded immediate UN Force action Feb. 25 to drive the rebel forces from Luluabourg and halt the Lumumbist advance into new areas of the Congo.

An ultimatum issued by the Ileo cabinet and transmitted to the UN Command in Léopoldville by Vice Premier Jean Bolikango warned that Congolese forces would begin military action against the Lumumbists unless the UN acted in Luluabourg within 6 hours. The ultimatum expired without action by either the UN or the government. UN spokesmen insisted that no fighting had occurred between Lumumbist and government forces and there was no ground for armed UN action.

Pres. Kasavubu, in a letter delivered to Rajeshwar Dayal Feb. 25 and made public at the UN the next day, accused Dayal of favoring the "rebel" Stanleyville regime. Kasavubu charged that Dayal had shown "partiality in Congolese affairs" and had refused to permit the movement of the Léopoldville government's troops while giving Lumumbist forces "free passage" through disputed areas. He demanded that Dayal "secure the expulsion of the rebels from Luluabourg."

Congolese soldiers carried out a series of attacks on UN troops and personnel in the Léopoldville area Feb. 26-27. They arrested and then released some Tunisian and Danish soldiers, raped a UN civilian worker and beat 4 Canadian soldiers. The UN Command, denouncing the attacks Feb. 27, warned that UN troops had been ordered to use "full force" to prevent further incidents.

Kasavubu announced later Feb. 27 that he had ordered Congolese officers to "open fire on anyone" who opposed them. In a Léopoldville radio broadcast, he charged the UN with "treason" against his government and called for the mobilization of all Congolese to prevent UN "tutelage" and halt the Lumumbist offensive. He announced that all reservists would be recalled to service.

**Anti-Lumumbist Coalition.** The 3 major anti-Lumumbist groups — the central Congolese government and the secessionist regimes of South Kasai and Katanga Provinces — signed an agreement Feb. 28 in Elisabethville establishing "a common bloc against the danger of UN trusteeship, Communist tyranny and a Korean-style war" in the Congo.

The pact, signed by Presidents Kalonji of South Kasai and Tshombe of Katanga and Premier Ileo of the Léopoldville government, provided for a "common organization" to "pool" their military efforts to end the Congo crisis. A communiqué said that the agreements were "not directed as such against the government of Oriental and Kivu Provinces, but they do denounce the danger of Communist tyranny over the whole of the Congo." The pact nevertheless was the first effort to unify the anti-Lumumbist groups, said to control 13,000 troops.

(The 3 leaders announced Feb. 28 that they had invited Gizenga, Kashamura, and Gen. Lundula to a planned meeting of all Congolese factions in Tananarive, Madagascar.)

(Katanga's agreement with the UN to freeze all troop movements was renounced Feb. 27 by Pres. Tshombe in reaction to what he termed the UN Command's "double standard" in failing to halt the advance through Kasai by Lumumbist forces. Tshombe warned that if Lumumbist forces turned toward Katanga, his army would be sent into action to halt them wherever necessary, "even outside Katanga." In a report to Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld, Rajeshwar Dayal had disclosed Feb. 25 that Katanga had broken the agreement by sending troops toward Kishiala and Piana but had halted the movement after the UN Command threatened to use force against the column.)

**Hammarskjöld Warns Kasavubu.** The central Congolese government was warned by Secy. Gen Hammarskjöld Feb. 27 that he intended to back with force the Security Council's orders to halt the unrest in the Congo.

Hammarskjöld's message, reportedly duplicated in letters to Tshombe and Gizenga, was addressed to Pres. Kasavubu. Made public at UN headquarters Feb. 28, it said: "The world is no longer willing nor in a position to accept the consequences of the continued splits, abetted by outside interests, which divide the country. Reconciliation on a nationwide scale is . . . imperative, and anyone . . . refusing to make his full and selfless contribution to such a reconciliation, shoulders a heavy responsibility." It warned that the UN would be backed by all "the strength needed."

In a report to the Security Council Feb. 28, Hammarskjöld disclosed that he had asked 22 African nations for a total of at least 6,000 troops to raise UN Force strength to 23,000 men in 25 battalions. The additional troops were needed, Hammarskjöld said, to "meet the needs created by the new resolution" on the Congo.

(Hammarskjöld's report also disclosed the texts of messages in which he (a) called on Belgium to arrange with the UN for the withdrawal of "a considerable number of Belgians" remaining in the Congo as advisers and military officers for the Léopoldville, Katanga and Kasai governments; (b) asked all 99 UN nations to aid implementation of the Security Council resolution by preventing shipments of troops and arms to the Congo for any but UN service.)

(The UN Conciliation Commission on the Congo had reached agreement on a preliminary Congolese peace plan Feb. 15 in Léopoldville and communicated it to Hammarskjöld Feb. 16 after talks with Gen. Mobutu, former head of the Léopoldville government's interim military regime, and Katanga Pres. Tshombe. Major points of the plan, as reported Feb. 18 by the N.Y. Herald Tribune: (a) reaffirmation of the Congo Republic's "Loi Fondamentale" as the country's interim constitution; (b) broadening of the Ileo government to include leaders of other Congolese factions; (c) the halting of all fighting; (d) reorganization and insulation from politics of the Congolese army; (e) a summit meeting of leaders of all Congolese factions to consider changes in the country's constitution, primarily to introduce a federal system of government; (f) amnesty of all political prisoners; (g) the reconvening of Parliament under UN protection to act on suggested constitutional revisions and confirm a new coalition government; (h) enforcement of the Security Council ban on foreign intervention.)

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $95 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1943—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1961 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerberg, President & Treasurer; Lester A. Sobel, Secretary & Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager

**USSR Asks African Body.** Soviet Premier Khrushchev, in messages Feb. 22 to Indian Prime Min. Nehru and the heads of 66 other governments, called for the formation of an all-African commission to replace the UN in the Congo and restore full "independence" to the country.

Khrushchev's note to Nehru, made public by Tass Dec. 25, reiterated demands for the dismissal of UN Secy. Gen Hammarskjöld and his replacement by a 3-member UN executive board. Hammarskjöld, Khrushchev charged, had dishonored his UN post by his role as "chief assassin" of the late Premier Lumumba.

The proposed Congo commission was to be made up of representatives of the African nations whose troops currently were serving with the UN Force in the Congo. Its functions would be to supervise, "in full contact with the country's legitimate [Gizenga] government, . . . measures to oust aggressors, to terminate foreign influence in any form and create normal conditions for the work of the government and Parliament of the Congo."

The Khrushchev note demanded full support for the Gizenga government in Stanleyville. It called for the removal of Gen. Mobutu and Katanga Pres. Tshombe and their trial for complicity in Lumumba's murder. The note, which was not sent to the U.S., accused Western leaders of following the U.S.' policy of speaking softly but carrying a big stick.

Prime Min. Nehru said in New Delhi Feb. 27 that he opposed any attempt to reorganize the UN secretary general's office "at the present moment." He added that the questions of disarmament and the Congo were the "most important" problems facing the world. Nehru made clear his support for the Security Council's authorization for UN troops to use force in the Congo.

**Belgium Severs UAR Ties.** Belgium broke diplomatic relations with the UAR Feb. 25 in protest against the UAR's failure to halt the sacking of the Belgian Embassy in Cairo Feb. 15. Crowds of students smashed windows of the UAR Embassy in Brussels in attacks Feb. 16, 17 and 21.

UAR Pres. Nasser retaliated for the Belgian action Feb. 26 by ordering the sequestration of all Belgian-owned property and the departure of all Belgian citizens from the UAR. [See Vol. XX, p. 461F3]

Other demonstrations protesting Lumumba's death were reported: Feb. 16 in Lagos, where Nigerians demonstrated outside the U.S. and Belgian Embassies; Feb. 18 in Jakarta, where the U.S. and Belgian Embassies were invaded by crowds, and in Bombay, where 33 persons were injured; Feb. 19 in London, where demonstrators attacked the Belgian Embassy and headquarters of Sir Oswald Mosley's Union (Fascist) Movement.

### *Western Europe*

**U.S.-Bonn Negotiations.** Contradictory reports appearing in the U.S. and West Germany raised doubts that the foreign aid accord announced Feb. 17 by Pres. Kennedy and Foreign Min. Heinrich von Brentano had settled economic differences between the 2 countries. [See p. 62E3]

The N.Y. Times reported Feb. 26 that Pres. Kennedy had informed von Brentano of his repudiation of the Eisenhower Administration's formula for settlement of West German claims for private property seized by the U.S. as enemy assets during World War II. The Eisenhower Administration had agreed to accept a prepayment of $587 million of the $787 million outstanding on West Germany's postwar debts to the U.S. and to cancel the remaining $200 million debt in return for West German payment of the assets claims. Kennedy was said to have expressed agreement to any prepayments on West Germany's debt but to have held that Congress would not approve the $200 million cancellation for assets settlement.

Finance Min. Franz Etzel told a meeting of CDU deputies Feb. 21 that West Germany did not plan to impose the personal or corporate taxes that would be necessary to underwrite the $1 billion annual foreign aid program mentioned by West German officials following the Kennedy-von Brentano talks. Vice Chancellor and Economics Min. Ludwig Erhard told a Cologne meeting Feb. 25 that West Germany might raise $1 billion for foreign aid in 1961 from current reserves and private loans but it "cannot . . . mean that we will be in a position to make this contribution every year."

(NATO officials disclosed in Paris Feb. 28 that a new 4-year agreement on the sharing of the $175 million anual cost of NATO installations had reduced the U.S.' share from 36.98% to 30.85% of the total and had raised West Germany's share from 13.72% to 20%. Britain's share was increased from 9.88% to 10.5%, France's share from 11.87% to 12%, and similar minor increases were imposed on Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands and Norway.)

**Macmillan-Adenauer Talks.** West German Chancellor Adenauer conferred with British Prime Min. Macmillan in London Feb. 22-23 on the Western payments imbalance and on renewed efforts to end the threatened economic division of Western Europe between the 6-nation European Economic Community (EEC) and the British-led European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

The London Times reported Feb. 24 that Adenauer and Macmillan had agreed on further discussions within the Western European Union on proposals for linking Britain and other EFTA nations with the EEC. Adenauer was said to have expressed support for rapid British membership in the EEC to make possible direct British participation in projected negotiations on EEC political integration. The 2 leaders also announced that Chancellor of the Exchequer Selwyn Lloyd would visit Bonn for talks on the Western payments imbalance and possible West German measures to ameliorate Britain's continuing payments deficit.

(Bonn press spokesman Felix von Eckhardt said Feb. 24 that West Germany's $33.6 million annual payment for the support of British troops based in West Germany would be dropped from the West German budget in 1961 and be terminated as planned.)

**British Tariff Plan.** Proposals for the coordination of tariffs on non-farm imports by Britain and the EEC nations were presented to a Paris meeting of WEU foreign ministers Feb. 27 by Edward Heath, Britain's Lord Privy Seal.

The proposals, which could lead to establishment of a vast European industrial trade area, were viewed as a major step toward ending the regional tariff barriers created by the rival EEC and EFTA trade blocs.

Heath told the 6 common market nations that if they could agree to Britain's retention of preferential tariffs on agricultural imports and on trade with the Commonwealth countries, Britain would "consider a system based on a common or harmonized tariff on raw materials and manufactured goods imported from countries other than the 7 [EFTA states] or the Commonwealth." Heath made it clear that Britain was prepared to extend its cooperation with EEC nations to the political sphere; he asserted that establishment of a common British-EEC tariff system inevitably would require the creation of common institutions. He indicated that Britain would be willing to give up certain of its Commonwealth trade advantages in the interests of a British-EEC tariff system.

The British proposals left unclear the position of the other EFTA nations with respect to a common British-EEC tariff. Presumably, all EFTA countries would be invited to participate in the tariff coordination.

An EFTA ministerial meeting reached agreement in Geneva Feb. 14 on the acceleration of tariff reductions among member states, an action that would bring internal EFTA tariffs closer to levels fixed by the EEC and facilitate negotiations between the rival blocs. The 3d 10% reduction in EFTA tariffs was advanced from Jan. 1, 1962 to July 1, 1961. The meeting announced its approval Feb. 15 of plans for Finnish association with EFTA through creation of a separate free trade area of the 7 EFTA states and Finland.

## SPACE

**Discoverer XX Plan Fails.** Discoverer XX, the longest (25 feet) and heaviest (2,450 pounds) satellite of the Discoverer series so far, was put into a polar orbit by means of an improved 81-foot Thor-Agena-B rocket launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif at 12:25 p.m. Feb. 17. The orbit had an apogee of 400 miles and perigee of 201 miles. Discoverer XX carried a 300-pound gold-plated capsule that scientists hoped to recover after a record 4 days in orbit. The Air Force announced Feb. 21, however, that a malfunction had made it abandon its plan to recover the capsule. The capsule carried instruments to measure the effects of

radiation and other intense energy on devices to be used in Samos, Midas and Transit satellites. [See Vol. XX, pp. 455E3-456C1]

**Agena-B Restarted in Orbit.** A Thor-Agena-B rocket fired from Vandenberg Base at 2:58 p.m. Feb. 18 sent Discoverer XXI into a polar orbit. Then, as the 25-foot, 2,100-pound satellite—the Agena-B stage of the rocket—coasted powerless on its first trip around the earth, the Agena-B's engines were restarted by radio signal from the ground. The experiment, the first in which an Agena-B's engines were started up in space, was described by Maj. Gen. O. J. Ritland, commander of the AF Missile Division, as a means of "perfect[ing] the system for satellite stabilization and control in orbit." It was described in the press as a demonstration of how satellites could be maneuvered as military space vehicles. Devices aboard Discoverer XXI, which did not carry a recoverable capsule, included instruments being tested for Midas missile-detection satellites. Discoverer XXI's orbit had an apogee of 670 miles and perigee of 155 miles. [See Vol. XX, p. 438C3]

**Twins Stay Joined in Orbit.** A 2-stage Thor-Able-Star rocket was launched from Cape Canaveral at 10:45 p.m. Feb. 21 with 2 satellites in its nose—the Navy's 250-pound Transit-B, built to aid navigation, and a 54-pound "hitch-hiker" dubbed Lofti, designed to provide data on the passage of low-frequency and lightning-created radio signals through the ionosphere. Johns Hopkins University's applied physics laboratory in Skagsville, Md., which had designed the satellites, reported Feb. 22 that they had failed to separate—as intended—from each other and from the carrier rocket's 2d stage. The 3 elements, still joined, went into an orbit with an apogee of 617 miles and perigee of 104 miles. The launching specifications had called for a near-circular orbit about 575 miles above the earth. Both satellites transmitted weak radio signals, and scientists on the project said they provided useful data. [See Vol. XX, p. 468G1-A2]

**Polka-Dot Sphere Up.** A 12-foot plastic balloon covered with 3,400 2-inch white dots was shot into orbit at 8:05 a.m. Feb. 16 by means of a 4-stage Scout rocket fired from Wallops Island, Va. Due to failure of its radio beacon, however, trackers lost contact with the 15-pound sphere after it had gone only half-way on its first trip around the earth. Contact, however, was kept with the 127-pound burnt-out 4th stage of the Scout launching vehicle, whose radio beacon worked. Trackers calculated that the latter was in an orbit with an apogee of 1,604 miles and a perigee of 404 miles and that its orbital period was 118.552 minutes. Radar and optical observation Feb. 17 showed that the dot-covered sphere was in an orbit similar to that of the final Scout stage. NASA officials Feb. 17 dubbed the polka-dot satellite Explorer IX. They said its function, to provide data on air density at extreme altitudes, could be performed through radar and visual contact. The balloon had been folded in the rocket's 4th stage on launching but had been expelled and inflated on achieving orbit. [See Vol. XX, p. 467G3]

**X-15 Flies 2,275 Mph.** Air Force Maj. Robert M. White piloted the experimental X-15 rocket plane to an unofficial world speed record of 2,275 mph. over Edwards AF Base, Calif. Feb. 7. The speed was initially reported as 2,112 mph. (not a record), but the NASA announced the correct speed Feb. 9. The flight's purpose was to test a new "hot nose," packed with instruments, that had replaced the X-15's original needle-nose. The "hot nose" was designed for re-entering the atmosphere from the fringes of space. [See Vol. XX, p. 282C-D2]

# NATIONAL AFFAIRS

## The President

**Natural Resources Message.** Pres. Kennedy asserted in a special message to Congress Feb. 23 that the U.S. must "chart a proper course of conservation and development" of natural resources or "we will be in trouble within a short time." "Wise investment . . . today will return vast dividends tomorrow, and failures to act now may be opportunities lost forever," he said.

The President, forecasting a U.S. population of 300 million by the year 2000, said he intended: (a) to reclaim currently confused policy responsibilities and have the Council of Economic Advisers report to him on resource programs; (b) to establish a Presidential advisory committee on natural resources; (c) to formulate within 90 days general principles for the application of fees, permits and user charges; (d) to have a review and study made of the state of research underlying the conservation, development and use of natural resources.

Among the message's observations and recommendations:

**Water**—"I now pledge" that when the know-how of economic desalinization of ocean and brackish waters "is achieved, it will . . . be made available to every nation . . . The United States welcomes now the cooperation of all other nations who wish to join in this effort. . . ." [See pp. 44A2; Vol. XX, 483F1]

"We reject a 'no-new-starts' policy [for hydro projects]. Such a policy . . . took a heavy toll in added costs and even human life and homes by postponing essential flood-control projects."

"Current corrective efforts" for water pollution control "are not adequate"; "industry is lagging far behind in its treatment of wastes"; $350 million "will be spent" on municipal waste treatment works, and $600 million should be spent.

Mr. Kennedy had ordered that (1) federal reclamation programs give increased attention to municipal and industrial water and power supplies; (2) federal agencies, including those concerned with urban development, give the states data on flood hazards; (3) the basic objectives of soil conservation and watershed management programs be reviewed by the Agriculture Department and other agencies.

Mr. Kennedy recommended legislation: (a) to establish planning commissions for all major river basins; (b) to permit the government to reserve future reservoir sites; (c) to approve the Columbia River Joint Development Treaty; (d) to provide water pollution control—by extension and expansion of federal aid for the operation of state and interstate agencies and for construction of municipal waste-treatment facilities; by strengthened enforcement procedures; by intensive research to determine the sources of water pollution; by establishment of a special unit within the Public Health Service to develop measures to prevent and limit water pollution. (The message said this proposed unit should provide leadership, research and financial and technical aid for the control of air pollution.)

**Electric power**—The FPC estimated that the total U.S. installed capacity should be tripled through 1980 to meet anticipated U.S. needs.

"Our efforts to achieve economically competitive nuclear power before the end of this decade in areas where fossil fuel costs are high will be encouraged through basic research, engineering developments and construction of various prototype and full scale reactors by the Atomic Energy Commission in cooperation with industry."

The Kennedy Administration would observe these basic principles: (a) Hydroelectric power should be incorporated in all multiple-purpose river projects where optimum economic use of the water justified it; (b) preference in power sales should be given to public agencies and cooperatives; (c) domestic and rural consumers should have priority over other consumers in the disposal of power; (d) power should be sold at the lowest possible rates consistent with sound business principles; (e) power disposal should be such as to encourage widespread use and to prevent monopolization.

(Interior Secy. Stewart L. Udall Feb. 13 had issued a memorandum that called for a return to this 5-point public power development program. It was first outlined under the Truman Administration in 1946. At a news conference Feb. 14 Udall said: "The Eisenhower Administration regarded public power as something of a necessary evil"; "we regard it as a necessary good; we're not—as they did—going to go out searching for ways to let private industry have access to hydroelectric sites and falling water at dams built with federal funds.")

**Forests**—" . . . The condition of our forest land area is substantially below par." 45 million acres needed reforestation; more than 150 million acres needed timber stand improvements. Forest lands held in small private ownerships were "far below their productive potential." [See Vol. XX, p. 389B2]

Mr. Kennedy was ordering a program to help private forest lands produce a larger share of timber needs and a program to build access roads to public forests to aid small timber businesses. He recommended legislation to accelerate forest development on federal public lands both as a long-term investment and as an immediate method of relieving unemployment in distressed areas.

**Public lands**—"We can no longer afford to sit by while our public domain assets . . . deteriorate." The U.S. owned nearly 770 million acres of public land, including 477 million acres of vacant land in the unreserved

public domain. Mr. Kennedy had ordered an inventory and evaluation of the public domain holdings to develop a program to reconcile conflicting uses of the land.

**Ocean resources**—"The sea around us represents one of our most important but least understood and almost wholly undeveloped areas for extending our resource base." The U.S. will need an additional 3 billion pounds of fish and shellfish annually by 1980. Countries with large-scale protein deficiency could be helped by more extensive use of marine food.

The President intended to submit to Congress a national program for oceanography. [See p. 36D3]

**Recreation**—Mr. Kennedy was ordering: (a) the formulation of a comprehensive federal recreational lands program; (b) a survey to determine where additional parks, forests and seashore areas should be proposed; (c) steps to insure that future federally-financed reservoirs had land sufficient for recreational development; (d) development of a long-range wildlife conservation program; (e) acceleration of the acquisition of upper midwest wetlands through the sale of federal duck stamps.

Mr. Kennedy recommended the enactment of a wilderness protection bill (similar to S174) and of a bill for establishing seashore and shoreline areas for public use. [See p. 45E-G3]

**'New Starts' Promised.** Pres. Kennedy pledged in a letter read to the convention of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association in Dallas Feb. 13 that his Administration would (a) "make new starts now on reclamation projects"; (b) "seek a way to link our power systems to our great rivers"; (c) "seek ways to assure" an abundant low-cost electric power supply "for all rural people."

**Highways Message.** Pres. Kennedy submitted to Congress Feb. 28 a plan to finance the $37 billion interstate super-highway system, scheduled for completion by 1972, by increasing taxes on trucks. He warned that the "pay-as-you-go highway program is in peril." He said his "realistic program" was designed to meet U.S. highway needs "while maintaining the original concept of a highway program financed by highway users."

Among observations and proposals Mr. Kennedy made in the message:

**Financing**—"I am wholly opposed to either stretching out or cutting back our highway program" even though revised cost estimates already submitted to Congress revealed that the completion of the program would require that additional authorizations of $11.56 billion, or about $900 million more a year, be added to the Highway Trust Fund.

The scheduled July 1 reduction in the gas tax under current law "is fiscally unwise" and "wholly contrary to the basic premise on which the 1956 highway act was agreed to." "There is no justification for unbalancing the budget" by the scheduled diversion of more than $800 million from the general fund to the highway trust fund. "A special bond issue is not the answer. Nor is the answer to be found in any other form of Treasury loan—or in charging tolls . . . or in raising the 10% share of the program now borne by states. . . ."

Studies showed that heavier trucks and truck combinations benefited from the interstate system much more than autos and should pay considerably more than they were paying.

The President proposed retaining the current gas tax of 4¢ a gallon and raising taxes on: (a) diesel fuel from 4¢ a gallon to 7¢; (b) trucks over 26,000 pounds from $1.50 per 1,000 pounds to $5; (c) highway tires from 8¢ to 10¢, inner tubes from 9¢ to 10¢ and tread rubber from 3¢ to 10¢. (The diesel fuel and truck tax would supply "practically all of the increase in revenues.")

If this plan were rejected, Congress should "increase gasoline taxes on all users as recommended by my predecessor" (from 4¢ a gallon to 4½¢). [See p. 12E-F2]

**Other cost allocations** — Congress should: (1) retain aviation-fuel tax receipts in the general fund instead of transferring them to the highway trust fund; (2) transfer the financing of forest and public land highways to the highway trust fund "instead of imposing an estimated $37.5 million burden on general revenues"; (3) increase the authorization of funds for the ABC roads system by $25 million every 2 years beginning in 1964 until the $1 billion level was reached and maintained.

**Urban development**—Mr. Kennedy was ordering the coordination of urban renewal and freeway construction plans. He recommended amending the Federal Highway Law to require assurances of aid in finding "reasonable housing at reasonable costs for all those displaced from their homes by future federal-aid highway projects."

**Billboard control**—2/3 of billboard advertising was for national products and "dominated by a handful of large advertisers to whom the interstate system has provided a great windfall." Mr. Kennedy recommended extension of billboard control for 4 years and an increase in the states' incentive bonus from a ½% payment to 1% of the cost of interstate highway projects. [See Vol. XX, pp. 358A-B1, 238F3]

**Schools Bill.** A draft bill for a $2.298 billion 3-year program of federal aid to primary and secondary schools for either construction or teachers' salaries, at the states' discretion, was submitted to Congress Feb. 27 by Pres. Kennedy. The bill proposed a 50% cut in the aid program for construction and operation of schools in districts where a substantial number of parents worked on U.S. property but lived elsewhere. [See pp. 64E2-65E1]

**Farm Program.** Pres. Kennedy sent to Congress Feb. 16 a farm bill outlining an emergency program that Agriculture Secy. Orville L. Freeman said would save its cost—estimated to be $500 million—if enacted by Mar. 15.

Among provisions of the bill: Farmers who reduced corn and other feed grain acreage by 20% would be paid 60% of the gross value of the crop they could have grown on the acreage; farmers who retired an additional 20% of feed-grain acreage would get payments-in-kind from government surplus for 2/3 the value of a normal crop from the acreage; support levels on corn would be raised from $1.06 a bushel to $1.20, on soybeans from $1.85 a bushel to $2.30.

The program also sought authority for the CCC to sell surplus feed grain stocks at market price (to give what Freeman called a "warning" to farmers to comply with the acreage reduction program).

The President's letter to Senate and House leaders accompanying the bill said the grain surplus currently was 2.7 billion bushels valued at $4 billion. [See p. 45G2-E3]

**Health Legislation.** Pres. Kennedy submitted to Congress Feb. 24 draft bills to expand and improve community health facilities and to provide scholarships, averaging $1,500 and not exceeding $2,000, to talented students for training as doctors and dentists.

The scholarship bill also would provide: (a) a 10-year program of construction-grants for medical, dental, osteopathic and public health teaching facilities; (b) $60 million annually for construction grants on a matching basis for new schools or major expansion of existing schools; (c) $15 million for renovation of obsolete teaching facilities; (d) a 3-year extension of the grants program for construction of research facilities, and expansion from its $30 million-a-year level to $50 million a year. [See p. 54E1-B2]

**Gold Outflow Proposals.** 2 bills to curb the outflow of gold from the U.S. were sent to Congress Feb. 24 by Pres. Kennedy. One would cut from $500 to $100 the amount of duty-free goods U.S. travelers could bring from abroad. The other would exempt from U.S. taxes interest received by foreign banks from U.S. government securities held on a noncommercial basis. [See p. 44C3]

(The price of gold fell below $35.25 an ounce on the London market Feb. 2 for the first time since Oct. 1960. The price drop, by discouraging speculation, was considered to have ended, at least temporarily, the outflow of U.S.-held gold reserves to the London market [$326 million worth in January]. The drop was attributed to a reported decision by the U.S. Treasury and Bank of England to force down gold prices and to Pres. Kennedy's pledge, in his State-of-the-Union message, to defend the value of the dollar.) [See p. 36F2-C3]

## *Congress*

**Rules Committee Action.** The House Rules Committee Feb. 22 defeated by identical 8-6 votes (8 D. vs. 4 R. & 2 D., 1 R. absent) proposals (1) to allow house committee sessions to be televised and (2) to end "backdoor spending" (spending without specific appropriation). House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) opposed both proposals.

### Joint Committee Heads

**Atomic Energy**—Rep. Chet Holifield (D., Calif.), chairman; Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.), vice chairman

**Economic**—Rep. Wright Patman (D., Tex.), chairman; Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.), vice chairman

Although the votes reflected the newly enlarged committee's power to outvote its conservative bloc, Committee Chrmn. Howard W. Smith (D., Va.) made it obvious that the measures had been brought to a vote to embarass Rayburn by forcing the liberal group to block legislation from the House floor. Rayburn had forced the committee's enlargement to keep its conservative coalition, headed by Smith, from bottling up liberal bills.

Smith had sponsored the "backdoor spending" ban and had scheduled a hearing on the TV proposal without consulting or notifying the resolution's sponsor, Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D., Mich.). Mrs. Griffiths said Feb. 18 that she had notified Smith that her resolution was not yet ready for action. She said her proposal deserved a "full and fair hearing" later. [See p. 38A-F3]

**Rights Legislation.** Senate GOP leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) promised Feb. 23 to "unfurl" a civil rights bill in the Senate soon because "nothing has been done, nothing has been advanced" by the Administration.

Sens. Jacob K. Javits and Kenneth B. Keating (both R., N.Y.) introduced in the Senate Jan. 17 a package of 7 civil rights bills that would: (a) authorize the Attorney General to bring suits on behalf of individuals in certain civil rights cases; (b) provide aid to school districts seeking to desegregate; (c) make lynching a federal crime; (d) eliminate the poll tax; (e) make completion of 6th grade sufficient literacy proof for voting privilege. Most co-sponsors of the 7 bills were Republicans, but Senate Democratic whip Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) also co-sponsored all 7 bills, and Democratic Sens. Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), Philip A. Hart (Mich.), Frank E. Moss (Utah) and Oren E. Long (Hawaii) co-sponsored several.

Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R., Ky.) introduced in the Senate Jan. 17, with Javits as a co-sponsor, a bill (S445) to authorize the U.S. to intervene in certain school desegregation cases. [See p. 55B1]

**Redevelopment Sponsors.** The area redevelopment bill (S1) introduced in the Senate Jan. 5 by Sen. Paul Douglas was co-sponsored by:

Democrats: Sens. Joseph S. Clark (Pa.), Robert C. Byrd (W.Va.), Jennings Randolph (W.Va.), John J. Sparkman (Ala.), Harrison A. Williams (N.J.), Edmund S. Muskie (Me.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Wayne Morse (Ore.), John O. Pastore (R.I.), Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), A. S. Mike Monroney (Okla.), Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.), Stuart Symington (Mo.), Dennis Chavez (N.M.), Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.), Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.), Pat McNamara (Mich.), Henry M. Jackson (Wash.), Philip A. Hart (Mich.), John A. Carroll (Colo.), Alan Bible (Nev.), Frank Church (Ida.), Vance Hartke (Ind.), Ernest Gruening (Alaska), Frank E. Moss (Utah), E. L. Bartlett (Ala.), Gale W. McGee (Wyo.), Stephen M. Young (O.), Oren E. Long (Hawaii), Ralph W. Yarborough (Tex.), Clair Engle (Calif.), Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.), Quentin N. Burdick (N.D.), Maurine B. Neuberger (Ore.), Lee Metcalf (Mont.), Edward V. Long (Mo.), Claiborne Pell (R.I.), Benjamin A. Smith II (Mass.) and Howard W. Cannon (Nev.).

Republicans: John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), J. Glenn Beall (Md.), Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.), and Clifford P. Case (N.J.) [See p. 66G1-F2]

## Civil Rights

**Segregation Foes Lauded.** Pres. Kennedy paid tribute Feb. 25 to educators, "school children and their parents, of both races, who have been on the front lines" of the school desegregation fight. He said that "in accepting the command of the Constitution with dignity, they, too, are contributing to the education of all Americans."

The President, commenting in a telegram to the Civil Rights Commission's 3d annual conference on schools in transition, held in Williamsburg, Va., specifically praised "loyal citizens and educators" in New Orleans. He said they were meeting "responsibilities and challenges with quiet intelligence and true courage. The whole country is in their debt. . . ."[See p. 55 B1; Vol. XX, 477G3-478A1]

**CRC Blames Government.** A Civil Rights Commission report to the President, released Jan. 15, charged that "the federal government bears a heavy responsibility for . . . discrimination against past and present generations of Negroes."

It said: The "federal government has been a silent partner in the creation and perpetuation of separate colleges for Negroes"; no consideration was given "by the federal government to the presence or absence of discrimination by the recipient institution" in federal programs, under the National Defense Act or by the National Science Foundation, for college housing, improvement of the quality of secondary and college education, basic research, merit fellowships or needy student scholarships; federal funds allocated "without regard to the discriminatory policy of the recipient institutes accentuate the disparity of educational opportunity for the American Negro" in 6 "resistant" states—Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, where college and pre-college "education for the Negro is indeed separate and unequal"; in Mississippi only 2.6% of Negro high schools compared with 52.4% of white high schools were approved by the Southern Association of Colleges & Secondary Schools; such "deprivations" were "self-perpetuating" since graduates of segregated high schools tended "in overwhelming numbers" to go to segregated colleges taught by teachers trained in segregated colleges; in the 1959-60 school year "racial segregation was still maintained in at least 86 public colleges and universities of southern states"; "further extension of voluntary compliance with constitutional requirements does not now seem probable."

The report recommended:

- Executive or Congressional action should assure that federal aid to higher education was disbursed "only to such publicly controlled institutions of higher education as do not discriminate on grounds of race, color, religion, or national origin." (3 commissioners—Dr. John A. Hannah of Michigan, chairman, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh of Indiana and George M. Johnson of Washington, D.C.—recommended that the ban also be applied to private colleges. These commissioners also recommended that the Attorney General be empowered to sue on behalf of an individual's constitutional rights. Vice Chrmn. Robert G. Storey of Texas said only Congress had power to act. Commissioner Doyle E. Carlton of Florida said withholding of funds "as a club" was politically and morally "unsound." Commissioner Robert S. Rankin of North Carolina opposed a "drastic" or "punitive" ban that would deprive education of needed funds.)
- No individual should be subjected to the current "long, ardous, and costly" "delay in securing a judicial determination of his constitutional rights"; instead, Congress might establish 3-judge courts with direct appeal to the Supreme Court. (Storey and Carlton dissented.)
- The federal government should sponsor in the states (a) institutes to improve public school teaching, (b) summer and special academic-year institutes conducted by colleges for talented students "who are handicapped . . . as a result of inferior educational opportunity. . . ."

## Other U.S. News

**Budget Deficit Predicted.** Treasury Secy. Douglas Dillon said at his first news conference Feb. 9 that a $1 billion budget deficit for fiscal 1961 was "a reasonable estimate." A $79 million surplus had been predicted by the Eisenhower Administration.

Dillon estimated that (a) corporate, personal and excise tax revenues would be about $500 million less than predicted in the Eisenhower budget, and (b) spending, principally for defense, would be $200-$300 million more. The remaining difference in the estimates was due to Pres. Kennedy's spending proposals to Congress.

Dillon said he was "confident that the immediate recession will end," he hoped, "fairly soon" and that there was "no reason for drastic action" as yet. [See p. 24D-E3]

**Delaware Water Compact.** A 100-year federal-state compact establishing a Delaware River Basin Commission was signed in Philadelphia Feb. 1 by Govs. Nelson A. Rockefeller (N.Y.), David Lawrence (Pa.) and Elbert N. Carvel (Del.), Mayors Robert F. Wagner (N.Y.) and Richardson Dilworth (Philadelphia) and Elmer B. Staats, deputy director of the Budget Bureau, representing the U.S., and Salvatore A. Bontempo, representing New Jersey.

The commission, composed of Rockefeller, Lawrence, Carvel, N.J. Gov. Robert B. Meyner and an appointee to be named by Pres. Kennedy, was to plan, develop and control the water resources of the 12,750-square-mile land area of the Delaware River basin.

The compact required the ratification of Congress and the 4 states involved.

A master plan called for a $437 million project to develop the basin by: construction of 58 storage projects, including 11 reservoirs (the largest a $93 million dam and reservoir to store 765,000 acre-feet of water at Tocks Island, 7 miles north of the Delaware Water Gap in Pennsylvania); development of 38,300 acres of additional recreational waters; production of 385

million kwh. of electricity a year. The projects were expected to reduce flood damage by 46%.

A 3-state, 21-county Metropolitan Regional Council headed by Wagner had recommended that virtually the entire basin be converted to recreation uses. [See Vol. XI, p. 286K]

**Niagara Generator Starts.** The first of 13, 150,000-kw. generators of the Robert Moses Generating Plant on the Niagara River was started officially by N.Y. Gov. Rockefeller in ceremonies at Niagara University Feb. 10. The plant was to have a 2,190,000-kw. capacity by 1963, when it was to be the largest hydroelectricity producer outside the Soviet Union (which had 2 larger projects and was building one twice as big).

N.Y. State Power Authority Chrmn. Robert Moses Feb. 10 signed 12 contracts—3 with private utilities and the rest with municipal and cooperative distribution systems—for nearly all the power the project was expected to produce. The private utilities were to receive nearly 97% of the production. [See Vol. XIX, p. 439E2; XVII, 424B3]

**Public Land Bids Curbed.** Interior Secy. Stewart L. Udall announced Feb. 14 a moratorium, effective until Sept. 1, 1962, on applications to buy land in the "unreserved public domain." The order, affecting 470 million acres of Western, non-mineral lands (about 300 million acres in Alaska), did not apply to 60,000 acres on which applications were pending.

Udall said the action was taken to halt "unethical" operations of promoters who charged prospective landowners fees of $10-$100 an acre for filing land applications that, in many instances, would not be processed for years and "were virtually doomed to failure and rejection."

## FOREIGN

### *Great Britain*

**5 Accused as Spies.** The case against 5 persons accused of spying on Britain's Underwater Detection Establishment in Portland was made public at a pre-trial hearing in London's Bow Street Magistrate's Court Feb. 7-9. They allegedly had passed on secret naval data to the USSR.

Those accused were Gordon Arnold Lonsdale, 37, believed to be a Russian, Henry Frederick Houghton, 55, his fiancée, Ethel Elizabeth Gee, 46, both British, and Peter John Kroger, 50, a book seller, and his wife Helen, 47. Lonsdale, Houghton and Miss Gee pleaded not guilty Feb. 9. The Krogers reserved defense.

They were arrested Jan. 7 by agents of Scotland Yard's Special Branch and of MI.5, the British military counter-espionage service, who had trailed Lonsdale, Houghton and Miss Gee since July 1960. Lonsdale's trail led to the Krogers. The Krogers were arrested at their home in the London suburb of Ruislip, the others in London.

(The FBI disclosed in Washington Feb. 9 that the Krogers were U.S. citizens and that their names actually were Morris and Lola Cohen. Former residents of New York, they reportedly had left for New Zealand and had entered Britain with New Zealand passports. The FBI said the Cohens had been under espionage investigation in the U.S. and had been considered possible links to Rudolf I. Abel, who had been convicted in 1957 of spying for the USSR).

Atty. Gen. Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller charged at the hearing Feb. 7 that Houghton, an ex-British naval attaché in Warsaw, and Miss Gee, both civilian clerical employes at the Portland naval base, had obtained base secrets, to which they had access, and had passed them on to Lonsdale, who posed as a U.S. naval officer. Lonsdale allegedly gave the information to the Krogers, whose home in Ruislip was described as the alleged spy ring's finance and communication center.

Officers who arrested the Krogers said they had found in their home a powerful radio transmitter capable of sending messages to Moscow. Police said the Krogers had photographic equipment, tape recorders and other devices that could have been used for espionage and more than $2,500 in cash and notes.

Lonsdale, on his arrest, was carrying more than $900 in British and U.S. currency and had undeveloped photographs of the Admiralty's secret publication "Particulars of Naval Vessels." The publication, allegedly given to him by Miss Gee, was described by Navy Capt. George Symonds in testimony Feb. 9 as containing "details of the [British] naval building program and of HMS Dreadnought," Britain's first nuclear submarine. Pamphlets found on Lonsdale, according to a witness, outlined anti-submarine experiments held at the Portland base.

Other base papers and a considerable amount of money had been found at the homes of Houghton and Miss Gee on their arrest; $13,292 was discovered in Miss Gee's apartment and $1,820 was found in a box buried in Houghton's backyard.

Police found in Lonsdale's apartment a Canadian passport and a series of letters believed to have been exchanged between him and his family in the USSR. [See p. 18F2]

**Defense Budget.** A 1961-62 defense budget of £1,655,600,000 ($4,635,680,000) to prepare Britain for either a general nuclear war or small "local" actions was proposed in a White Paper presented to Parliament Feb. 14 by Defense Min. Harold Watkinson. The 1960-61 defense budget totaled £1,616,330,000 ($4,525,724,000).

The White Paper stressed the need to maintain a balance between nuclear and conventional forces and to prevent "brush-fire" wars from spreading into general conflict. It said Britain would continue to rely on U.S. nuclear power to prevent a world war. It warned that Communist China was increasingly menancing peace.

The White Paper proposed a military force totaling 451,000 (navy 88,000, army 217,000, air force 146,000) as of Apr. 1. It budgeted $1,156,960,000 for the navy, $1,474,000,000 for the air force and $1,417,000,000 for the army. [See Vol. XX, p. 66F1]

(Wide World photos)

**King Mohammed V of Morocco (left) died Feb. 26 after surgery; was succeeded by son (right), Hassan II.**

### *Morocco*

**Mohammed V Dies.** King Mohammed V (Sidi Mohammed ben Moulay Youssef), 51, died Feb. 26 following heart failure during a minor nose operation at the palace clinic in Rabat. His son, Crown Prince Moulay Hassan, 31, was immediately proclaimed his father's successor as King Hassan II. A 7-day mourning period was declared.

More than 500,000 persons lined the streets of the capital during the king's funeral procession Feb. 28. Among foreign dignitaries at the funeral services were Averell Harriman, U.S. Pres. Kennedy's roving ambassador, Senegal Premier Mamadou Dia, Pres. Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia, Spanish Foreign Min. Fernando Maria Castiella and the Crown Prince of Libya.

**Facts on Mohammed V.** Born Aug. 10, 1909. Son of Moulay Youssef ben Hassan. Proclaimed sultan of Morocco, then a French protectorate, in 1927 on death of his father.

Mohammed urged France to give Morocco its freedom in 1944 as liberation Istiqlal party emerged as a political force. France exiled him to Corsica in 1953 and later to Madagascar, as pressure for independence mounted, and replaced him with Mohammed ben Moulay Arafa. The shift caused widespread riots.

Mohammed was recalled from exile Nov. 16, 1955 and restored as ruler. France gave Morocco its independence in Mar. 1956. Mohammed's title was changed from sultan to king in 1957.

Mohammed dismissed leftist cabinet of Premier Abdallah Ibrahim May 20, 1960 and formed a new government with himself as premier and Moulay Hassan as armed forces chief and deputy premier.

Was 18th ruler of 5th (Alouite) Dynasty, which had ruled in northwest Africa since mid-1600s.

Mohammed had 2 wives and 6 children—4 daughters and one other son, Moulay Abdullah, all by first wife. [See Vols. XX, pp. 334B2, 197E3; XIX, 430F2; XVII, 270E3, 246E1; XVI, 78E2]

**Soviet Aid Accepted.** Moroccan acceptance of a Soviet offer of unconditional economic and industrial aid was reported Feb. 11 by Information Min. Ahmed Aloui. The offer had been made by Soviet Pres. Leonid I. Brezhnev during Feb. 9-11 talks in Rabat with Mohammed V. A Soviet ship had arrived in Casablanca Feb. 10 with 14 Russian MIG planes and technicians for the Moroccan air force.

A N.Y. Times report of Feb. 12 that U.S. Embassy officials in Rabat had warned Morocco against accepting Soviet military equipment was denied Feb. 13 by Aloui and the Embassy officials. [See p. 52F1; Vol. XX, p. 441G3]

## — LATIN AMERICA —

### *Cuba*

**Government Reorganized.** A reorganization of government agencies to provide a more efficient control of Cuba's economy was decreed by the government Feb. 24.

The reform created a Ministry of Industry headed by National Bank Pres. Ernesto (Che) Guevara (sworn in Feb. 27). The ministry was put in charge of all industry. It was to carry out a 1962-66 industrialization program announced by Guevara Feb. 22. The ministry replaced the Cuban Petroleum and Cuban Mining Institutes, the Department of General Administration of Sugar Mills and other industrial departments formerly under the National Agrarian Reform Institute's direction. Land and agriculture control remained under the jurisdiction of the agrarian institute, headed by Capt. Antonio Nuñez Jimenez.

The decree abolished the Bank of Foreign Trade and replaced it with a Ministry of Foreign Trade headed by Maj. Alberto Mora Becerra, president of the foreign trade bank. The new ministry was authorized to negotiate commercial pacts and control the foreign exchange operations formerly handled by the National Bank. The ministry also assumed the functions of collecting customs duties and taxes heretofore collected by individual customs houses.

The National Bank of Cuba was reorganized and was empowered to conduct the country's entire domestic and foreign banking operations. Ex-Commerce Min. Raúl Cepero Bonilla was named president of the bank with the rank of cabinet minister.

Other agencies established: Interior Commerce Ministry, to handle "distribution of products, control of prices and management of all [nationalized] commercial firms. . . ."; Institute of Sports, Physical Education & Recreation, headed by Havana Mayor José Llanusa Gobels.

Maj. Raúl Castro was appointed vice president of a reorganized Central Planning Board, whose head remained his brother, Premier Fidel Castro. [See p. 20A2]

**Latins Asked to Bar Break.** The N.Y. Times reported Feb. 27 that Cuba had appealed to other Latin American countries to resist U.S. pressure to have them sever diplomatic relations with Cuba. The Times said that copies of a letter written by Foreign Min. Raúl Roa and delivered to Latin American embassies in Havana Feb. 24 had urged a rejection of a Feb. 21 Guatemalan proposal for a meeting of Western Hemisphere foreign ministers to discuss economic sanctions and a break in diplomatic relations. The letter said Cuba did not intend to export revolution. [See p. 57C3]

It was reported Feb. 28 that El Salvador had severed diplomatic relations with Cuba. It was the 8th Western Hemisphere nation to break or suspend Cuban ties. [See p. 1G3-2A1]

**U.S. on Improving Ties.** A U.S. policy statement Feb. 24 held that U.S.-Cuban disputes could be settled only if the Castro regime "establish[ed] freedom . . . so that [Cubans] may freely choose their own destiny." The statement, made by State Department spokesman Lincoln White, said the U.S. was sympathetic with the aims of the Cuban revolution but that it was concerned "with the capture of the revolution by external influences for the purposes of imposing on Cuba an anti-democratic ideology . . . and exporting that ideology by subversion to other American republics." [See p. 66E2]

**Rebels Defeated.** Government sources asserted Feb. 26 that anti-Castro rebels in the Escambray Mountains of Las Villas Province had been defeated and that 900 insurgents had been captured and about 300 killed or wounded. Among those captured was Maj. Osvaldo Ramirez, described as a rebel leader. Government losses in the past month reportedly totaled 150 killed or wounded. [See p. 29C2]

**Guevara Plotters Seized.** 3 youths reportedly seeking to assassinate Cuban Bank Pres. Ernesto Guevara were captured Feb. 27 after a gun battle with Guevara's bodyguards in front of Guevara's home in the Havana suburb of Miramar. One of the bodyguards, Army Capt. Hector Salinas, 29, was fatally wounded by one of the youths, identified as Carlos Manuel Duarte Delagdo, 21, of Fomento.

**Miami Air Flights Ended.** Cubana Airlines said Feb. 9 that it had suspended Havana-Miami service because Miami Airport authorities had failed to provide "guarantees against hostility" at the field. Airport officials said a reason for the suspension was Cubana's inability to pay (in dollars) landing and service fees.

Direct weekly air service between Havana and Prague started Feb. 28. [See Vol. XX, p. 462G1]

## — SPORTS —

**Dog Show.** Ch. Cappoquin Little Sister, toy poodle owned by Florence Michelson of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., was chosen best-in-show Feb. 14 at the 85th Westminster Kennel Club show in New York. [See Vol. XX, p. 60E1]

**Football.** Frank Gifford, 31, New York Giants (NFL) halfback, announced his retirement Feb. 9 to become a sports broadcaster with N.Y. radio station WCBS. [See Vol. XIX, p. 447C3]

Edwin J. Anderson resigned as Detroit Lions (NFL) president Jan. 23 but remained as general manager. He was replaced as president by William Clay Ford, a Ford Motor Co. vice president.

Aaron Wagman, 27, of New York, convicted Nov. 17, 1960 of bribery with intent to affect the result of a Sept. 24, 1960 football game between Florida and Florida State, was sentenced to 5 years in prison and fined $10,000 in Gainesville, Fla. Jan. 5. [See Vol. XX, p. 444A3]

**Horse Racing.** Calumet Farm's Yorky, Johnny Sellers up, won the $69,300 McLennan Handicap at Hialeah, Miami Feb. 4.

Yorky, Sellers up, won the $125,800 Widener Handicap at Hialeah Feb. 18, for $81,770. [See Vol. XX, p. 68C1]

**Ice Skating.** Henk van der Grift, 25, of the Netherlands won the world speed-skating title in Goteborg, Sweden Feb. 19. Valentina Stenina, 26, of the USSR, retained her women's world speed-skating championship in Toensberg, Norway Feb. 12. [See Vol. XX, p. 60E2]

**Squash Racquets.** Henri Salaun, 34, of Boston won the U.S. singles championship from Diehl Mateer Jr. of Philadelphia in Philadelphia Feb. 13. [See Vol. XX, p. 68D1]

**Swimming.** Neville Hayes, 16, swam the 220-yard butterfly stroke in world record time of 2 min. 17.3 sec. in the New South Wales men's swimming championships in Sydney, Australia Jan. 14. [See Vol. XX, p. 292D2]

**Track & Field.** Manhattan College's 4-man relay team ran the 2-mile relay in the world indoor record time of 7 min. 32.8 sec. at the Millrose Games in New York Feb. 3.

**Yachting.** Paper Tiger, skippered by John L. Powell of St. Petersburg, Fla., won the Miami-Nassau race (Jan. 30-31) in the corrected time of 20:58:15. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 52F2]

## — MISCELLANEOUS —

**N.Y. Child's Slayer Seized.** Fred Jackson Thompson, 59, suspect in the New York rape-slaying of Edith Kiecorius, 4, was arrested Feb. 28 on a chicken farm near Toms River, N.J. Poilce said Thompson admitted slaying the child after luring her to his Manhattan furnished room Feb. 22, the day she disappeared while playing in front of her uncle's home 2 blocks away. Police found her body in Thompson's room Feb. 26. Thompson said that after the murder he had fled to Philadelphia.

**Costello Loses Appeal.** The U.S. Supreme Court, by a 6-2 ruling Feb. 20, upheld a lower court order denying gambler Frank Costello U.S. citizenship. The majority opinion, written by Justice William J. Brennan, rejected Costello's contentions that he had not committed "willful misrepresentation and fraud" in applying for naturalization papers in 1925. Costello currently was serving a 5-year sentence in Atlanta Federal Penitentiary for tax evasion. [See Vol. XX, p. 92E3]

**N.Y. Police Chief Resigns.** Stephen P. Kennedy refused reappointment as N.Y. police commissioner Feb. 22. He resigned because Mayor Robert F. Wagner Jr. had refused at a meeting earlier that day to meet his demand for a $600 annual raise for most policemen. Chief Inspector Michael J. Murphy, 47, was sworn in Feb. 23 as commissioner. [See Vol. XX, p. 425G3]

**6 Die in Missile Crane Blast.** At least 6 workmen were killed and 14 others were injured when a 35-ton crane exploded after toppling into an Atlas missile pit under construction near Roswell, N.M. [See p. 32A-B3]

### *Married*

**Nathan Leopold,** 57, paroled slayer of Bobby Franks, to Mrs. Trudi Garcia de Quevedo, 56; Feb. 7 in San Juan, Puerto Rico (her 2d). [See XVIII, p. 92F2]